larial fever as if bitten by one of them. by avoiding mosquito bites. To prove that Of course, the most malignant form of ma- this was true several English surgeons laria that the mosquito carries is that in lived for months in a mosquito-proof house malarial patient or upon some form of de- fever, while the neighboring inhabitants cayed matter which contained germs of ma- were shaken daily by their chills and many tion and through the mediation of the fedlaria and later has bitten an individual.

"Many people wonder how the mosquito ried mosquitoes which had bitten Roman carries malarial poison in its bite. It does | fever patients at this place back to London this by means of its saliva being injected and fed them on people in the London hosinto the bite through the proboscis. The pitals, and the typical Roman fever demosquito eats the malarial germs, which | veloped after their bites pass into its stomach, and these germs in- "It comes down to the fact," Dr. Foxcrease in number and distribute themselves | worthy went on to say, "that if the mosthrough the entire body of the mosquito, quito was eliminated from the earth toincluding the salivary glands, and are thus day over five millions of the inhabitants discharged with the saliva during the bite. of India who die each year from malarial The malaria which the mosquito injects | fever would have a better chance at life. into the body of a person cannot be And if these mosquitoes would entirely dischecked as can irritation caused by its bite. | appear yellow' fever would also lose its This irritation, which causes some people grasp on Cuban and Central America and much annoyance when sitting out of doors | would never more spread over our Southduring summer evenings, can easily be lern coast line; and our expensive quarancaused by the acid which is created and to establish, would be a thing of the past. alkalles, such as spirits of ammonia or dollars' loss in property." common baking soda mixed with water. So highly susceptible are some people to the bite of a mosquito that strong medical applications have to be used to counteract this irritant poison."

"Do all mosquitoes that are found around this city convey poisonous germs?" Dr. Foxworthy was asked, and he replied:

"No. There are only two kinds of mosquitoes found around here, and one of these is perfectly harmless. This is called the culex. The kind, however, that transmits malarial fever and the one that every one should avoid is known as the anopheles. This mosquito is covered with stripes and in some countries is called the tiger mosquito. This insect works by day as well as by night, and makes very little noise. Its buzzing is of a low pitch, and often the first intimation of its approach is the irritation caused by its bite. In the Orient this mosquito is so small that the mosquito bars used must be of the most finely woven cloth to keep it out of the houses. In alighting on the ceiling of one's room it permits its body to hang down at right angles to the ceiling; while the harmless variety attaches itself with all its feet and has its body parallel with the ceiling. The harmless variety also has a shrill, high-pitched buzz; so it is not always the mosquito that makes the loudest noise whose bite is the worst.

ONE INVESTIGATOR DIED "There is another variety of mosquito which is not found here, but is prevalent in the tropical countries. This is the one that conveys yellow-fever germs. A board of United States army surgeons has been investigating yellow fever for the last three years and finds that it is transmitted in the same fashion as is malarial fever. This disease, which is held in such dread in the South, is conveyed by the bite of the mosquito which has previously fed on a yellow fever patient. The investigating board lost one of its members, Dr. Lazear, on account of his experimental work. He was bitten by one of his mosquitoes which had fed on a fatal case of this dreadful disease. The heroism displayed by these men and their assistants who voluntarily risked their lives to prove that yellow fever germs were conveyed by mosquitoes was remarkable when one stops to consider it. The conclusions, however, which were reached by this board are invaluable in the preventive treatment of the fever, in that they prove one person to another by clothing or contact; that a house may be infected with it and yet is only capable of conveying its infection to people by the means of the mosmito. It seems strange, but it takes as for yellow fever to mature in the body of the mosquito. In other words a mosquito blte does not convey the fever

fed on a patient suffering with the fever. "There are undoubtedly other diseases besides yellow fever and malarial fever which are transmitted by the mosquito. English and American army surgeons, and also some physicians in the employ of the Italian government, are still studying the mosquitoes, and eventually they may find that other fatal diseases, such as cholera

until two weeks have elapsed since it has

and bubonic plague, are conveyed by them. "On the whole," continued Dr. Foxworthy, "the mosquito is probably as well known a household pest as the ordinary housefly. It is undoubtedly known at night, when it puts itself very much in evidence. The mosquito does not limit its habitation to any one country, and travelers in the tropics are often irritated to such an extent that traveling by day is an annoyance and sleep at night an impossibility. Even in that paradise of the east, Honolulu, our rest was severely disturbed each night by the mosquito chorus, whose humming was heard until daylight. And in the far north, during the summer time, the goldminers of Alaska are annoyed by this noisome pest. Mosquitoes have long been the means of giving countries a reputation for fevers, but until recently the proper acknowledgment has never been made to this insect. In Central America, for years, one part of | is the history of the labor movement that it has been known as the Mosquito Coast, on account of the great numbers that were found there. From time immemorial the Roman Campagna has been characterized as the worst malarial region in the world. And it has been shown that the cause of this condition is the mosquito. In certain portions of Africa so annoying is this insect and to such an extent has its proboscis elongated that clothing is no protection and ofttimes the unfortunate na-

IN THE PHILIPPINES. "In the Philippine islands they have the tiger variety, but it is much smaller than them are as small as a gnat and have a proboscis so exceedingly penetrative as to bite through the clothing worn by the soldiers. It was strange that these mosquitoes gave us more trouble in the daytime than at night. In order to read with any degree of comfort it was necessary for us to wear heavy leather gloves on our hands and a thick veil over our faces. So dangerous did these insects become that a general order was issued in one of the districts by the general commanding that every precaution be taken to prevent bites from the tiger mosquitoes. It was made a punishable offense if any soldier lost his mosquito bar or had holes in it larger than the regulation size. This same mosquito in the Philippine islands does not signal its approach by buzzing, and in many cases people were bitten and knew nothing of it until warned by their friends who saw the mosquito at

exposed as is necessary for respiration.

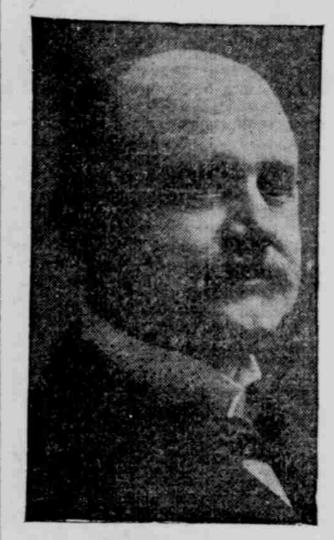
"Extreme precautions were also taken among the soldiers to prevent the drinking of water in which the mosquito had laid its eggs of in which wiggles had developed. All of the water we used for drinking was carefully boiled and placed in earthenware vessels, called ollas, which held about three gallons. These were kept securely covered, and yet in two days' time wiggles would invariably develop. I found it necessary in that hot climate to have the water vessels carefully cleaned with boiling water

and refilled with fresh water each day. "In regard to the connection the mosquito bears to malarial fever, investigations concluded recently around Rome by English and Italian surgeons who worked conjointly, show that travelers and inhabitants of the country can escape the terrible Roman fever, which is one form of malarial fever,

which one of them has either fed upon a in the Roman Campagna and escaped the died from the fever. These surgeons car- eration committee discussed their differ-

combated by very simple remedies. It is tines, which the government is compelled injected into the mosquito bite, and can The mosquito is a little thing, but it has be easily overcome by the application of caused millions of deaths and millions of

CORRESPONDENT HONORED.



ROBERT J. WYNNE.

been a newspaper correspondent at Washington

### IN THE FIELD OF LABOR

GARDED BY LABOR LEADERS.

There Is a Disposition to Give It Fair Trial-Local and General News Notes.

The Civic Federation is at this time being expected over an appropriation of \$500 that Republic, with all of its dependencies." sharply criticised by certain labor organi- has been asked by the building committee zations and labor publications. Few critics openly take a stand against the movement, but by inference and indirect comment express their opinion, which, in effect, is that the "committee of thirty-six" is a political effort to capture the organized labor vote. the principal antagonists. The Socialistganda began in this country, and, therefore, its criticism is not recognized by trades unionists. But the Socialist party, made up almost entirely of trades unionists, is the element that is making its opposition felt. Perhaps the principal cause of tard the propaganda of socialism and give credit for a reform labor movement to

It is not known that any member of the Civic Federation or any of its advocates ever said that it would solve the labor problem. That was not its object when it was organized. The purpose of the Civic Federation, and the only position it has ever taken, is to promote better feeling between employer and employe and bring them together to discuss their differences and avoid strikes and lockouts. In doing this it has thus far been successful.

Trades unionists who have long been identified with the movement are generally of one mind regarding strikes-they recognize in them great hardships and prolonged privation, which are to their best have taken place where conferences have been held between the employers and employes before a suspension of work. It | when differences came up between the employer and employes and both sides met in conference a strike or lockout seldom followed. If both sides reasoned together and festival to be given in some large hall. concessions were made to avoid a suspension of work. Almost without exception strikes and lockouts have been inaugurated because of the arbitrary attitude of one side or the other.

The members of the Civic Federation conceived the idea that if they could form an arbitration board, not to settle the dispute, but to bring the employer and employes or their representatives together and let them discuss the issues and settle their tives are compelled to bury themselves in difference a movement that would go a long way toward settling the labor probthe sand, leaving only enough of their faces lem would be accomplished. This attitude has been maintained by the federation in the cases that have come before it. It has been successful in getting employers to meet their employes when, perhaps, no other means could have brought them tothose seen in this country. In fact, some of gether. Just now the merits of the Civic Federation are being put to a thorough test n attempting to bring about a conciliation between the operators and miners of the anthracite coal district of Pennsylvania. The welfare of more than a half million persons and the saving or loss of millions of dollars is now in the hands of the committee. For months it has held in abey-

untold suffering to the miners, a great loss in money to the operators, and the effect would be so far-reaching that it would be felt in most parts of the United States. For the first time in the history of the anthracite' field the operators have met the head officials of the miners' organiza-The result has not been made known but will soon be announced.

HAS ACCOMPLISHED MISSION. to bring about such joint conferences, it has thus far accomplished its mission. How far its mediation will go to satisfy the employer and employe remains to be seen, but f the precedent of other conferences prior to strikes is followed there will be few susensions of work if the case is handled by the "committee of thirty-six." The editor of the Union Boot and Shoe Worker comments thus on the Civic Fed-

"How much the wrongly called 'court of first steps taken in any movement, while the most important, never make the showmove in the right direction.

"The labor and capital problem is a complex one and is not settled at one sweep, no "This board of arbitration, or 'court,' is for the purpose of settling disputes between capital and labor. Its jurisdiction does not

tending capitalists. The term 'court of la-

bor' does not apply. limited in scope, and the problem of industrial peace of almost infinite complexity, there is no necessity of disparaging the atsign that an era of better feeling between man and man is at hand. All thoughtful persons who advocate reforms deprecate bitter personal feeling; it is not persons they are opposed to but systems. Good feeling is a great factor in the settling of disputes and is, therefore, an aid in the solving of the great industrial problems. arbitration are both premature. prophets for good or evil are alike unfair. who make assertions before they know. "Give the court a fair show; condemn or

In the Building Trades.

praise it after it has had a trial."

The wage scale of the building trades unions, with the exception of that of the structural iron workers, have been setwill be no strike in settling this matter. It | sia and the jubilee of Queen Victoria. is said that the contractors for the new Claypool Hotel have already signified their willingness to sign the scale, and as this is the largest building under construction | byterian jubilee celebration of the concluin the city it is thought that others will The carpenters, after a ten days' strike,

advance of 5 cents, and the painters won General Assembly, to meet this year in their strike after a short suspension of slight advance and others accepting last is out of the way it is expected that work remainder of the year, and that there will be a large growth in the membership of the unions. At present there are few good mechanics outside of the unions and the indications are that Indianapolis will soon e one of the closest organized labor cities in the country.

Labor Temple Controversy.

The Labor day committee will hold its first meeting this year in the Iron Molders Hall next Sunday, and a lively contest is of the Central Labor Union to assist the committee in starting a fund for the erection of a Labor Temple. The Labor day committee has about \$1,500 in its treasury, which is bound up in such a way that it cannot be used for any purpose other than organized labor. There is considerable feeling between the Labor day committee and members of the committee will fight the appropriation. They contend that the Labor nite plans for the erection of a Labor Temple, and when that is done no opposition will be offered to an appropriation of \$500 or have been instructed by their unions to vote for the appropriation.

Ball Players Wished Union Cabs.

The Cab Drivers' Union has had its first belonged to the union and said it would hire none but nonunion men. When the Milwaukee baseball club played in the city last week and learned of the trouble they protested against riding in the backs driven by the nonunion men, finally declaring they would rather walk than ride in them. President Watkins also entered a protest and agreed that hereafter no nonunion firm should furnish carriages.

Local Labor Notes.

The Laundry Workers' Union will give a ball in Masonic Hall next Wednesday

The Tailors' Union has indorsed the La-

bor Temple and voted the 1 cent a week The Bakers' Union has started a move-

ndianapolis with a view to introducing the

M. P. Carrick, general secretary-treas-Decorators of America, addressed the local

An entertainment committee has been appointed by the Women's Label League to make arrangements for a card party The Foundymen's Helpers' Union and the Allied Metal Mechanics' Union will submit wage scales to their employers this week,

nition of their unions. The Freight Handlers' Union has adjusted its differences with the railroad companies and shifts have been made so that all workmen are through at 7 o'clock. Before the change some were compelled to work until midnight.

The Upholsterers' Union, which ahs been on the verge of disruption several times, is now being strengthened. An open meeting was largely attended last Tuesday night and on May 14 the international president will be here to address another open than Jews were ever before called on to

The Electrical Workers' Union, No. 10. has been divided into two unions, one having jurisdiction over the inside men and the other over outside men. There has been considerable friction between these two classes of workmen and the division was thought to be to the best interests of both. Before the union was divided it ance a threatened strike which would mean | was one of the largest in the city.



AT THE OFFICERS' MESS. Lieutenant Fearnot-What do you think of that butter? Captain Dareabit-It outranks the colonel.

### SARTO MAY BE NEXT POPE

PATRIARCH OF VENICE WHO GAINED FAME AS A PREACHER.

As the purpose of the Civic Federation is | Also Choice of the Present Pontiff-President Roosevelt to Attend the Presbyterian Jubilee.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. NEW YORK, April 26.-Reports from Rome indicate that there is much discussion there as to the personality of the successor Leo XIII as Pope. It is practically labor' may accomplish is problematical. The | impossible for any one to name the cardinal who will be the next Pope, but gossip ing that succeeding ones do. It is certainly at the Roman capital has centered around three men-Cardinals Gotti, Vincenzo Vannutelli and Sarto. The last named is said matter how brainy those who attempt to be the choice of the present pointiff, but the past history of the College of Cardinals indicates that a favorite of a Pope stands little chance of succeeding extend to disputes between labor organiza- him. Cardinal Sarto, however, is acknowltions any more than to those between conedged to be one who has all the necessary qualifications for leadership. He is pa-"Though this movement is necessarily triarch of Venice, which city is unique among those of northern Italy in that it has only a patriarch, while smaller places tempt. It is a very good first step. It is a are the seats of bishops or archbishops. Cardinal Sarto has found his largest experience as a successful parish priest. He is a great preacher and under him church interests in Venice have greatly prospered. Cardinal Gotti has been longest talked of as successor to Leo XIII, although there are those who say that he would not be "Praise or condemnation for this board of | the choice of the conclave because he is a member of the Carmelite order, and members of orders are not looked upon favor-No one yet knows what good or what harm | ably as pontifical material. Nevertheless, it will do. There are too many of its critics | Cardinal Gotti has such personal charm and reputation as may outweigh the prejudice against monks. He is an authority on canon law, belongs to no factions in the church, keeps out of politics and i counted an accomplished scholar. Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli is more the man of society and the world than either of the others mentioned. He and his brother, Cardinal Serefino Vannutelli, are in favor with the Italian government and favor a policy of reconciliation with the state, in looked forward to by the mechanics and order that the cause of the church may be contractors. The structural iron workers complished diplomat. He has held appointadvanced. Vincenzo Vannutelli is an acare demanding 40 cents an hour, an in- | ments as apostolic delegate to Constanticrease of 10 cents over the present scale, to | nople and Brazil, and has represented the take effect May 1. It is believed that there | Pope at the coronation of the Czar of Rus-

President Roosevelt will attend the Pression of one hundred years of home mission effort. This celebration is to be the culwon their demand, 371/2 cents an hour, an | mination of the forthcoming Presbyterian New York city. During these one hundred work by getting an increase of 5 cents on | years the Board of Home Missions has rethe hour. The other building trades have | ceived and expended \$23,000,000, has helped signed their wage scales, some getting a | to build 5,600 churches and has issued 74,000 year's scale. Now that the wage question | the year 1802 was \$2,500 and it has just churches west of the Alleghenies were assisted by this board at some time. One of them, the Westminster, of Minneapolis, was a missionary church half a century ago. Last year its gifts to benevolences were \$39,000. President Roosevelt's greetings from the national government will be, it is said, in recognition of the fact that the principles, the institutions and the men of the Presbyterian Church have borne large parts in the establishment and the extension of this Republic. Asked what is the next task before this board of missions, one of its officers replied: "To Christianize this

Great interest attaches to the forthcoming ex parte council which is to meet in Baptist heresy trial, although there is mixed up in it a church quarrel of not large proportions. The man to be heard, perhaps tried, is the Rev. W. B. Riley, of the First Baptist Church, Minneapolis, and the members of the council who are to hear nim-some say try him-are among the bers have not been made public, but eighteen were invited and nobody refused. Some named, so that it is said to be probable that twelve or fourteen representative men, clergy and laymen, will form the council. All but one will be nonresidents of Minnesota. Such council is unique in the history of the Baptist denomination because of the standing of the men composing it if for no other reason, and it is certain to become historic. Great interest attaches to it by members of other religious bodies. Counsel on both sides are preparing for the con-

Thoughtful Quakers in all parts of the country where Quakers reside are becomsuspicion of each other are more likely to destroy than to build up, and Quakers now show a readiness to get to work on a common basis. Yearly meetings of Friends this spring have shown an unusual tendency to agree on essentials rather than, as heretofore, to exploit their differences. During the last ten years American Quakerism has had swept in upon it a flood of unan-swered questions. Methods and principles have been tried to their utmost. There has been at one extreme those who held. and held as Quakers and a few others ment to unionize the bakeries in towns near | alone can hold, that it is the duty of the Friend to hold up the light as he sees it, even if he be wholly alone in his way of holding it, and Quakerism die meanwhile At the other extreme have been those willing to accept all modern methods, throwing traditions to the winds. Meanwhile the middle, in other bodies the saving conservatives, have been irritatingly critical. This spring, however, a change has come. Criticism has been marked by its absence in many yearly meetings. The conservatives have asserted themselves, and the extremes have been silent. Quakerism has been losing ground. Now it seems asking for an advance in wages and recog- to be entering upon an honest effort to hold its own.

> Jewish leaders on both sides of the Atlantic confess to rather desperate conditions. Persecution is having its effect as it never had before. As society becomes better organized and periodical literature and general information more diffused social pressure becomes stronger because more entertain social ideas of inequality. The result is a condition harder to bear suffer. Worse than all, younger Jews in America, and to the same extent in England, are becoming careless to Jewish traditions. There has just arrived in this country the Rev. Dr. Solomon Schechter, counted one of the ablest of living Jewish scholars. He comes from Cambridge University. England, to be the head of the new, or rather the renewed, Jewish Theological Seminary in New York. This is a progressive orthodox institution, that is to have a new \$200,000 building and an endowment of equal amount. Great things are hoped for from this enlarged educational work. Jews are saying that something must be done if Judaism is to be saved. The Zionist movement is making some headway, but not a great deal. Its fifth annual convention was set for June 23, but the date has been advanced a month and is now May 25. The place is Boston.

A Wild Duck's Swim.

Philadelphia Record. "The wild duck," said a traveler, "is the most expert surf bather in the world. I was at the seashore the other day, and on the beach, at sunset, I saw a wild duck resting. He rose in a little while, waddled awkwardly to the water and began to swim out gracefully to the sea. There came to him a rush of white foam from a wave that had broken some twenty yards away. He flung himself breast foremost into that swirl, getting through it as finely as a good football man gets through a line. Next he met a big, lazy swell. This he floated over buoyantly. But now, some five yards in front of him, a power-ful wave broke, and there came seething in a fierce whirlpool of froth. 'How,' I wondered, 'will the duck withstand that? Won't it tumble him over backward in a dozen somersaults?' The wild bird waited till the strong rush of foam was almost on him, and then, like any other wise bather, he dived, not to emerge until the water was calm again and the danger past. A moment later a great wave stood arched, about to break in front of him, and with a quick movement of the wings he shot up through the thin curve of its overhanging crest. He was invincible, for he knew bathing from alpha to omega. Out and out he floated, and at last the soft twilight enveloped him."

# The agree Bulletin

# The SVIT Floor



# Is Bright with Novelty

THIS has been a spring peculiarly fertile in its show of new styles; hardly an outergarment but shows some departure from conventional lines, scarcely one but is more attractive from this very fact. A!l this means the buying of clothes, and, since clothes cost money, why not save when you can? A few of

our most popular assortments have one or two sizes missing. That fault is extennated by price reductions.

Gailored Costumes in Gibson blouse - Eton and close-= fitting styles, some plain, others trimmed; in fact, almost every style heretofore selling at \$27.50 and \$29 is offered at ......\$25.00

The New Coffee Coat made famous by Mrs. Roosevelt simple, sensible wrap for spring, is well represented in our showing. Here's one you'll like: Coffee Coat, made of black taffeta, box plaited, stitched in white, Lidia lace collar; altogether a simple and pretty garment......\$17.50

# Curtains for Half or Near It

A curtain jobber contributed two lots, mostly of imported laces; a maker of ruffled curtains is responsible for the other three. Goods bought the regular way couldn't be sold cheaply, and even similar circumstances seldom bring prices quite so low.

Lot 1. 59c a Pair Eight and a fourth dozen pairs of ruffled striped Swiss curtains, full three yards long, every pair worth at least a dollar.

Lot 2. \$1.65 a Pair Swiss curtains also, finer qualities, in hardly a pair worth less than \$2 50.

white and several styles in color; Lot 3. \$2.50 a Pair Finest grades of dotted, striped and

same sort that retail everywhere at \$3.50 a pair.

figured Swiss curtains daintily ruffled, Lot 4. \$4.25 a Pair Battenberg, Irish Point and Scotch = net curtains are included in this

line, hardly a pair of which but is worth at least \$6.75 regularly.

Lot 5. \$5.50 a Pair The sort which usually sell at \$7.50 a pair, Brussels, Irish Point, Arabian and French Novelty curtains; only about thirty pairs.

## Dr. Arnold's Knit Specialties

Mrs. Demorest, of New York, the demonstrator, will continue with us during the week. Arnold's garments are of special interest to mothers of small children, and Mrs. Demorest can explain why with unusual eloquence. We've heard her say:

"Our knit gowns with shirring string at the bottom are the most sensible ever offered. The baby can kick and wriggle and squirm, but he remains covered just the same."

"Arnold Gertrude Suits for infants can be adjusted with less difficulty than any other ever designed."

"Knit umbrella drawers for women are far more comfortable and much more hygeinic than those made of muslin."

If you cannot come we'll be pleased to send you a descriptive catalogue.

# New Statuary Che Redfern

### Je Protected by Copyright A IS A GOOD CORSET

Several beautiful pieces were received from the Hennecke people this past week. Being copyrighted you may buy with the assurance that plaster copies will not be made. All next to marble itself.

"Hiver," a 19-inch figure in the new Venetian finish ......86 "Sopresa," 25 inches high, in Venetian finish, and "La Danse" and "La Gavotte," two 18-inch figures in natural colors, each......86 "Fleur da Pavot," a handsome bust, "Echo Calling" and "Echo Listening," two graceful standing figures, in Two vases represent clustered leaves from which female figures are emerg-Bas-relief panels for hall, library or

green oak; Beethoven, Mozart, Wagner and Dante, subjects; each \$12 The Green Room

music-room decoration are framed in

3-inch 22x30 inch frames, of light

Summer goods of rarest

beauty have invaded the fourth floor green room for this week's display. The show is well worth seeing, and a salesman is always in attendance to quote prices, or give information as to quality and purpose of the goods shown. Take the west elevator.

Since the advent of the straight-

front gored corset, there have been more failures and fewer successes than makers care to acknowledge. Two or three models of the Redfern have been signally successful. Redfern corsets were always elegant and stylish and their gored models fit the American woman far better than many of are of Italian clay-strongest French make at twice the expense. Come prepared for a fitting and our corset saleswomen will demonstrate the truth of the claim. Prices, \$2.50 and upward.

### Mercerized Ging'ms

19c Instead of 29c a yard

Twenty-five styles, all decolor, each 18 inches tall ....... se sirable in stripe and coloring. go on sale Monday morning at

This is the choicest bargain in cottons we have secured this season. Almost any color you could want.

### SPRING JACKETS

Two styles have prices materially reduced. Assortments are low, which means come

Blouse Etons of cloth, trimmed in bands of black taffeta and small buttons; red or tan; reduced from Taffeta silk Etons, trimmed with bias

bands of moire, long roll revers, faced with satin and beautified by lace, white linings; reduced from \$14.75 to......89.75

# Black Wools

Over eight hundred women have been supplied with dress patterns of black mistral cloth from our black goods department this spring. No other material save crepon ever enjoyed such widespread popularity. Naturally stocks have frequently been low, but a shipment just received enables us to again announce a choice range of qualities.

Plain black mistral cloths, 45 inches wide, are here in four qualittes. 85c. \$1.00. \$1.25 and \$1.35 a

Fancy striped and corded mistral cloths may be had in 42 and 44-inch widths at \$1.00 and \$1.25. Among other popular ma-

terials are:

42 and 50-inch twine and canvas cloths at \$1.00 and \$1.25.

50-inch black canvas, black hop sacking, 54-inch sicilian and granite cloth for separate skirts all at \$1.00. 40-inch black tucking for skirts and faucy waists, \$1.50 a yard.

### Black Grenadines

Notwithstanding the unusual demands made upon all stocks of open mesh materials we've managed to keep this showing of grenadines up to the "pink of perfection." Here's a hint of the variety.

Plain black sewing silk Grenadine, 44 inches wide, at \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.00. Plain French Gauze Grenadine, 44 inches wide, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Plain silk pineapple Grenadine, \$1.25

Lupin's plain silk and wool fronframe Grenadine, 44 inches wide, \$2.00 and \$3.00.

Narrow and medium striped all silk Grenadines, double width, \$1.00 and

Fancy figured French pineapple Grenadines, 44 inches wide, at \$1.50. French pattern dresses of black Grenadines, \$18.50 to \$48.50. Length of patterns 71/2 to 9 yards.

# Colored Wools

42-inch Crepe De Nord, all wool, navy, cadet, reseda, gray, tan-\$1.25. 45-inch tucked mistral, all wool, royal, cadet, tan, gray-\$1.00.

38 and 44-inch all-wool Voile, in all the new spring shades-55c and \$1.00. 44-inch silk and wool eolian, reseda, gay, tan, castor, brown, rose and gray-\$1.50.

44-inch mistral, all wool, rose, gray, reseda, royal navy and cream-90c. 44-inch twine cloth, castor, gray, reseda or navy-\$1.00 and \$1.25.

# Pongee Silks

The vogue of pongee is answered here by a number of choice qualities. Where other than natural color we have confined our purchases to those dyed in France. A few prices. 24-inch Armure, natural color, pon-

30-inch plain natural color pongee silk-\$1.00 and \$1.25.

34-inch plain Tussah Shantung silk-

Plain Pongee, French-dyed, in pastel shades-\$1.25. Pongee, embroidered in silk dots and

figures and Persian side bands-\$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00.

# WHITE Cottons

The sort of goods you want at the sort of prices you'll be pleased to pay.

125 yards of plain white India linen. 40 inches wide ......12%0 200 yards of 28-inch cotton duck, for shirts, at ......150 150 yards of nice quality white pique 300 yards of 31-inch pin-dot Swiss, 45c 

# Petticoats

Of COLORED GINGHAM A gray and white zepher gingham Petticoat, with deep flounce trimmed

with narrow ruffle and tucks, \$1.25. A gingham Petticoat, in plain colors, blue, ox-blood and green, with deep accordion-pleated ruffle with

dust ruffle, \$1.75.

A Toile du Nord gingham, in plain colors, with full flounce and deep ruffle, trimmed with rows of white strapping, \$1.65.

A gingham Petticoat of fine quality, with deep ruffle set on, trimmed in plain gingham strappings, dust ruffle, \$1.98.

L. S. AYRES & CO.